

as competent to speak on this point as those who speak merely from hearsay.

But it may be said there are many poor young men who do not go there. When this objection is lifted it amounts only to this, that all persons do not share the benefits of the College in the shape of education.

This is true, and yet I deny that there is any citizen of the State who has not shared its benefits in the increase of property of his rights of person and property, caused by the increased intelligence which this institution has diffused, and in the fact that it is always ready to receive with hearty welcome, for the highest cultivation, the child of genius, be that child born in the palaces of the rich or the humble cottages of the poor.

True, all men in the State cannot spare, as they may think, the money necessary to send their sons there; neither can all men, for whose benefit the free school provision was made, spare, as they may think, the services of their children long enough to avail themselves of the bounty of the State.

In one of the neighboring districts I have been credibly informed there is a surplus of twelve hundred dollars of school money, arising from the failure of parents entitled to help from the State to send their children to school.

Many of these delinquent parents, probably not, if not all, of them, think they cannot afford to send their children on account of leaving their services at home. Like examples, more or fewer, occur in all the districts, and yet nobody would tolerate an effort to break down the Free School system on this account.

But follow this principle a little further and see where it leads. The State annually appropriates several hundred thousand dollars for the education of destitute children. This is raised by taxation of property.

Those entitled to its benefits are those who have no property, and therefore pay no taxes, and vice versa; those who help to make up this fund, are, of necessity, excluded from all participation in its benefit.

If the objection to the college which we have been considering has any truth, it will apply with tenfold more power to every existing and prospective plan of Free and Common Schools. Once put in practice the logic that the State ought not to aid in education in any way that would not return to all tax payers an equal benefit in the shape of education, and we may bid farewell to all State aid in the great, benevolent, patriotic and glorious cause of education.

The man who aims a blow at the State College is making war upon the very principle that support all free or common school progress. The Free School system, the State Academies and State College all rest on the same foundation, and should all be guarded with equal jealousy.

They are but the different parts of one grand whole. Like the different members of the natural body, so the different parts of our educational system perform their appropriate functions. And as in the case of the natural body, so in the matter of our educational system, it will become the advocate of any one member to make war upon any other member.

And whether the present system of Free School education shall be improved, developed and perfected, or a new common school system be adopted, either must be founded (as regards its benefits to a portion of our citizens) upon exactly the same basis as the South Carolina College, which is the epitome of the arch.

Some persons, who do not comprehend the proportions of our educational system, imagine that the different parts are in opposition to each other. I have heard of some such, who have endeavored to show that the State gives over one hundred dollars to the education of the rich man's son at the State College, while she gives only some four or five dollars to the education of the Free School scholar.

These subtle distinctions do not seem to remember that the State aid given the College is for the College, and the College is open to all, rich and poor, who will go there. They seem not to remember that according to their own mode of reasoning, which we have just been considering, they would take from the Free School scholars—even from the helpless and destitute orphan—the little pittance, which, though small in itself, may yet learn them to read, and thus open to them an illimitable range of knowledge, and introduce them to the Holy Scriptures.

But do those who make the objection to the College, that it is a tax on all for the benefit of a few, really believe it? If so, why are they silent in regard to the State Academies? These, better known as the Military Academies—one in Columbia and the other in Charleston—are supported by the State at an annual cost of twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars.

The number of young men annually educated in these State Academies is not as large, by at least one-fourth, as the number educated in the College. Why do we hear no outcry against the State Academies? It is in vain for those who object to the College to say that the Academies give the public an equivalent in their education, free of charge, two young men from each District for, be it remembered, they are cut off from this, by their own mode of reasoning, which immediately suggests the question, what benefit is the education of two young men from each district to the tax payers generally? I appeal to candid men for the reason of this inconsistency?

But the principle on which the College is sustained is so radically wrong as some say, how does it happen to be so generally adopted by other States? To go only among our neighbors, there are Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, each with her own State Institution, supported by the State and that too when several of these States have each several denominational colleges founded and ended by private enterprise. The Virginia University was founded by the State of Virginia—"the mother of States and Statesmen"—after there, in its original operation, within her limits, three, if not four, different denominational colleges. The principle involved in this opposition to the South Carolina College has not only been endorsed by the States as mentioned, but also by some of the purest patriots and most eminent statesmen that this land of the free ever produced.

Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of American Independence, first conceived and set on foot the project of the Virginia University. In his efforts to establish this institution Mr. Jefferson was warmly and liberally aided by James Madison, whose advice services in framing and pushing through to adoption the Constitution of these United States was for him the proud title of "the Father of the Constitution." These men were also assisted by James Monroe, who was universally ranked among the most distinguished fathers of the Republic.

The opinion which John C. Calhoun had of the principle of the College may be judged from his course in reference to the United States Military Academy at West Point. This institution, designed for military education, receives and educates annually one young man from each Congressional District in the Union—the institution is supported out of the public Treasury, at an annual cost of about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars—last year it cost one hundred and sixty-seven thousand. When an effort was made during Mr. Calhoun's life to reduce the number of students in this institution, which was regarded as in fact the entering wedge for its destruction, Mr. Calhoun, distinguished as he ever was no less for his devotion to than his

perception of principle, threw his whole energies into its defense, and, in conjunction with Mr. Fur-lyth, successfully resisted the effort. I apprehend a man is not far wrong when he stands on a principle which has thus received the concurrent and cumulative endorsements of such men as Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, and lastly, but not least, John C. Calhoun!

I come now to the political influence said to be wielded by the College over the Legislature. I challenge the opponents of the College to produce the measures that have ever been advanced or opposed by the graduates of the College in the Legislature as a class. And I call upon them to produce the "yeas" and "nays" in which those who were and those who were not graduates are not found promiscuously ranged on both sides.

But when asked for proof on this point, we are pointed to the elections before the Legislature. Some persons, it is true, have not been elected to office; wanted from the Legislature, as sometimes happens with men who want offices from the people, and there must of course with many men be some special cause for it. It never occurs to some men that they are better because they do not get votes enough. And those who do not graduates find it about as easy to throw the blame of their defeat on the College as on anything else.

That the being in College in Columbia, as elsewhere, with young men from different sections of the State, gives an acquaintance that is advantageous in after life, who desires promotion, I do not deny. This is true of the State College, and will be true of every other that shall have been established long enough for its graduates to get actively-into public life.

If the throwing men together in Spartanburg causes them to become acquaintances and friends, the same cause would naturally produce the same effect in all colleges—whether State or denominational. And if all other men, in choosing between candidates whose qualifications are equal, prefer him whom they know as a friend to him who is a stranger, it would be strange, that those educated in an institution founded and fostered by the Legislature and people of South Carolina, should still the emotions of friendship and trample on the noblest feelings of the heart!

The man who, under such circumstances, could be indifferent, would deserve to be held as an outlaw by society and a libel on humanity. The only question, however, material to the subject in hand is, whether the Legislature, in electing their officers, have chosen those who have discharged their duty to the country? If they have, then it does not matter whether a man is a graduate of this or that college, or whether he is a graduate of any. And I have never yet heard any change of the State having suffered from the Legislature putting into some of the State offices men who were graduates of the State College.

There are some who say that they are not opposed to the College, but merely to its being supported by the State and such say who cannot the institution sustain like other colleges? I answer, neither Mr. Wadsworth nor Mr. Calhoun, nor Reskin, nor Franklin College, nor Davidson, nor the North Carolina, nor the Virginia, nor Harvard University, nor any other of which I have any knowledge, sustains itself. Female institutions of learning, which generally support themselves, are not in the case of the State College, which is a five hundred dollars for tuition, when once established, can not only support themselves, but earn, sometimes, handsome profits.

But male colleges, which never charge more than about fifty dollars a month, never do support themselves—at least, if there is such an one anywhere. I have never heard of it. All colleges for males are endowed either by States in the case of State institutions, or by private enterprise, or bequeathances, as in the case of Emory and Furman, or of Wofford in the case of the State of South Carolina. If a man is not of the interest of funds specially set apart for that purpose, as with Harvard University and many others, or with an annual appropriation by the Legislature of the State, as in the case of the State of New York, or if any information goes, is self-sustaining. If any body will only inform me of a college of any repute that sustains itself, I pledge my most earnest efforts to put our own on a self-sustaining basis, at the expense of a million dollars. I know that if the institution could be made to sustain itself, it would in that way do just as well as with its present mode. A dollar earned and saved by the institution, and applied toward its own support, would do just as well—pay for its own value—as if it had been drawn from the public treasury; a dollar earned and saved by the institution, and applied toward the tax gatherer. This self-sustaining idea, I know, is with some, honestly indulged; but with others it is the masked battery under which the destruction of the State College is conducted, and desired, in order to raise the sectarian colleges. Believing, as I do, that the institution is not right now, can be made right—believing it has been grossly misrepresented by those interested in its overthrow—I am not only willing, but desirous that its whole management shall be thoroughly investigated, and that the report of the investigating committee to examine and report to the Legislature the expenditure of every dollar paid in any way to any person on account of the College. I would be willing that this committee of investigation be composed of a majority of men who have never been connected with the College. If it should be formed, let them be corrected. I will go as far as any man towards retrenchment and economy, but I will not aid in tearing down an institution reared by the laudable of a revolutionary ancestry, for the sake of a million dollars, and to the ruin of the State. I would follow the example contained in Holy Writ, and "cast out them that sold and bought," but not destroy the temple.

But I cannot omit asking how and when this clamor against the South Carolina College arose? It is a matter of fact, that the college has a right to be free to refer to history. And when we remember the fierce onslaught made a few years ago against the Bank of the State, it will appear a little significant, to some at least, that so great a noise should have arisen so suddenly just after such an accession to the number and influence of denominational colleges! During the Bank agitation referred to, it will be remembered the welkin was made to ring both with the charges of the corruption in the management of the Bank and denunciations of the State on which the Bank was founded. Eloquence the most powerful, logic the most acute, invective the most bitter, and even patriotism the most devoted, were all subsided to the overthrow of the Bank of the State—a State institution that stood in the way of the rapacity of the private bank. The affairs of the Bank were thoroughly examined, and its foundation principles pronouncedly disapproved by the people; but, instead of the Bank being destroyed, it is still dispensing its beneficent influences, regulating the currency of the State, and protecting the rights of the humble citizen. Such I venture to predict will be the result of the war now being waged against the State College—another State institution—that may be considered by some of the friends of certain denominational institutions as obstructing their own progress.

I am far from meaning to say all the individuals opposed to the State College are actuated by interested motives; in this, as on every other question, men may honestly differ. But I do hold that the present agitation of the College subject, from the circumstances attending its development, is justly chargeable to the opposing interests recently sprung up in the State; and I believe that the friends of the State College, who are so violent against the State College, have nothing to say about the State Academies or the Free School system, which involve exactly the same principles as the College, but which do not excite the every-where of rivers and waters. And I firmly believe that if ever the question involved in this opposition to the State College is fairly submitted to the people of the State, their answer will be, that it is both their right and their policy to maintain their own institution, under the control of their representatives, instead of allowing it to be fostered upon the public treasury an indefinite number of sectarian institutions, that would not be responsible in any way to either the people themselves or their servants, the members of the Legislature.

But the real cause of the attack against the College is still more apparent, when we remember the expressed desire of many of its assailants to divide its patronage with sectarian institutions. Now, as to principle, upon which the opponents of the College have been particularly insistent, it always seemed to me much truth in the homely adage "a man for the goose is sure for the gander"—and if it was wrong in principle to give State aid to one college, it would be wrong to give it to more.

A half-dozen sermons can never make a right; and it is wrong in the State to aid her own College, which is directly under the control of the people through their representatives—who belong to the people and the whole people—which the people may alter, amend, or entirely destroy at will. I say it is wrong to give the people's money to the people's college, how much more wrong is it to give the people's money to colleges—which belong to and under the control of particular sects, and with the vetoed rights which no power on earth—no court—no Legislature—no people, even in their sovereign capacity—can ever interfere. The State College is of necessity the people's college—they can alter or destroy it at will. A sectarian college, when once established, asks no favors of any one—it may do right or wrong—it may teach philosophy and art, or it may teach anything else—it may teach religion or it may teach heretical bigotry. A sectarian college, being continually under the control of influence, may become rotten to the core—a moral and religious execration—and yet there be no relief against it. But in the case of the State College—the people's college, just as some propose now—there can at any time sweep it away, and there is no, and from the very nature of things there cannot be, in any denominational college that ever-fresh and recuperative controlling influence that is necessary against a State institution—under the government of the people, and therefore always amenable directly to public opinion. Do not understand me as objecting to denominational colleges. I am only showing the glaring inconsistency of those who would divide the people into a hostility against the State College under the pretense of acting for the good of the people, while really their object is to further the interests of private institutions. It strikes me that those who wish to divide the State's patronage between sectarian colleges can hardly claim much credit for their would-be liberality, and the rights of tax-payers! Suppose their scheme were to be adopted—would it leave in the treasury a dollar of the twenty-five thousand dollars now appropriated to the people's college? The sectarian colleges already in the State would consume the whole sum. This would be the beginning. How many more colleges might soon be added to the present number, nobody can say. When the cry of those reformers, who would destroy the State College, through their selfishness in behalf of poor reasons, is remembered that the deepest injuries to the interests of the people have sometimes been inflicted amidst the wildest hazards to liberty, and the most corrupt, unjust, and oppressive system of squandering the public funds may be introduced under the name of public economy. If you deem the subject of the State college one that should regulate your votes, look well to it that while you think you are freeing yourself from one tyranny—your own master, in the shape of the State college—you are not establishing in place of it one a multitude of others in sectarian institutions. I repeat, I am not opposed to denominational colleges, but I am opposed to giving them the people's money. And so far from their seeing reason for the necessity of a sectarian institution, whose teachers shall be well paid and chosen from the ablest men of the whole republic of letters, without regard to State lines or sectarian creeds, their access rather the more develops the necessity of a State institution, which may be appreciated and acted on in the case of Virginia, by those great composers Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, as has been already particularly pointed out.

With this statement of my views, my position can be understood by any sagacious man, as far as there is any room for retrenchment and economy in the College affairs I will be behind none of those who are so loud in their denunciations. I would throw open the doors of the institution to any and every individual that anybody desires. And if true friends of the State College only to oppose any investigation which may be demanded. A free examination it is found that the College can be sustained without injury, on a smaller sum, no man will aid more cheerfully than I would in reducing the present sum to the minimum, and my help can be manifested to break down the institution, or cripple or curtail its legitimate success and usefulness, may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth if I should fail, with the lights now before me, to do as much for the State as I can, in my capacity, and in the interest of my fellow-citizens. I am free to say, may be abused about the College that may be remedied. Believing this, I could only have answered that I was opposed to "continuing the present large sum." But I do not do so, as my real position and views would have been made manifest to me if I were to "continue the present large sum." I desire to meet the inquiry of the public mind as well as the query in the paper. I have not desired any political agitation—nor do I desire any party to be made a candidate, I was content to announce myself as a candidate, without in any way advertising to politics. And at no time, fill up the appearance of the queries I am now responding to, did I do more than simply express my opinion on the topics introduced by others. It was not my intention to make any party, or any sect, or any society then to be harassing them from the stump. I desired no excitement on any question to give me political currency. I believed it better for the interests of the people that they should not be divided into candidates on any particular question, but left to choose their representatives from the field of general qualification. Moreover, I believe there are several questions, some of which are not embraced in the queries propounded, which have a far greater practical importance to the people than the queries, and which I would not even if you think that this question alone should determine your votes, I would say, that unless you desire the injury or destruction of the State College we agree; if you only wish to cut off unnecessary expenditures, I am ready to agree; if you wish to destroy or cripple the State College, then indeed, do we differ wide as the poles.

Such, fellow-citizens, are my views on the questions submitted formally to the candidates. They have been given to me in the most candid and unflinching manner, and for the most part a concentration of one's reflections. I have been delayed in their presentation by the sickness and absence of those who had a right to my sympathy and time. Should you make me any representations, I trust I would properly appreciate your confidence, and I would endeavor faithfully to discharge my duty. But, highly as I would prize any mark of your confidence, I would sooner appropriate the same to the State, if the condition of their gift was the abandonment of my own convictions of right. JAS. FARROW. Spartanburg C. H., Aug. 13, 1856.

CONVENTION.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from West Stafford, Aug. 2, 1856, says: "Our political prospects look exceedingly favorable. We have good reason to think that the Democrats are gaining strength rapidly in old Connecticut. You may safely set down five thousand votes for the Democrats, and the remaining election. Mark, fanaticism at the North will receive a most signal and deserved rebuke November 4th, 1856."

The yellow fever still causes a panic in New York harbor. Fort Hamilton lies opposite the quarantine grounds, and serious fears are entertained that the garrison will not escape the infection. At quarantine 14 cases had occurred up to the 13th, of which five proved fatal. A dozen vessels from the West Indies had been placed at quarantine on the 12th, and arrivals from Charleston were to be closely watched.

The London Morning Advertiser undertakes to assert that Great Britain has assented to the surrender of the Bay Islands Colony to Honduras—Great Britain and the United States, with Honduras agreeing to sign a triple treaty, binding the latter power never to give up said territory to any other government. The same authority also asserts that France approves of this arrangement, and has asked permission to become a party to the treaty.

The Washington Union states that Senator Bayard, of Delaware, addressed a large meeting at Dover, in his State, on the 24th ult., and that in the course of his speech he announced that his colleague in the Senate, Hon. John M. Clayton, would, under no circumstances, support either Fremont or Fillmore for the Presidency. The Union states that this announcement was made with the entire approval of Mr. Clayton.

LETTERS FROM KANSAS.—St. Louis, August 12.—Advices from Kansas, to the 4th instant, state that the trials had commenced before the United States District Court, and that it was reported that on the strength of a rumor that Gen. Smith had sent troops to enforce the decree of the Court, five hundred of Lane's troops were ready to receive those who might be convicted.

Rufus Choate, late Whig United States Senator, from Massachusetts, has published a long letter in favor of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency.

# The Spartan.

SPARTANBURG: THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1856.

Range of Thermometer at Fisher & Henrich's Drug Store.

Aug. 14	77	74	75	75	5 o'clock
15	74	80	81	82	
16	74	78	80	80	
17	75	76	80	81	
18	73	77	76	75	
19	74	82	86	83	

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS. Our outside is worth attention. It contains the last of the Missing Letter, Dr. Ross' Letter on Slavery, an original Monitor Letter, and the commencement of Mr. Farrow's reply to "Many Voters"—which is completed on the 2d page. The Obituary was received too late for this week.

DANCING. We invite attention to the Advertisement of Mrs. Leonard, who proposes opening a Dancing School at Palmetto Hall. Her testimonials are of a high order, and will be cheerfully exhibited to those who may wish to intrust her with pupils.

MORGAN RIFLES. A meeting of the Morgan Rifle Company will be held at Douglas' Law Office, (late Trimmer's,) on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. Be punctual, as the uniform will be finally decided on.

SPAIN. The latest foreign advices are by the Baltic to the 6th instant. Saragossa, the last seat of insurrection, had submitted to the Queen's troops on the 1st, and the entire country is now quiet. Much political maneuvering is going forward, but it is believed that Spanish affairs will settle down without the intervention of France. No doubt Napoleon would willingly interfere, but England is watchful, and no open rupture, in the present condition of Europe, cannot be hazarded.

THE ELECTIONS. NORTH CAROLINA.—The majority for Briggs, Dem., for Governor is not yet known—probably over 10,000. KENTUCKY.—This State has been carried by the Democrat by 15,000. ARKANSAS.—The returns are uncertain, but it is thought the Democratic candidate for Governor has a majority of 5,000. The Legislature will be largely Democratic. Two Democrats elected to Congress.

IOWA.—Black Republican. MISSOURI.—The anti-Benton Democrat—Polk—has been chosen Governor by a plurality, and all the other State officers. Five Congressmen of the same party and two Americans chosen. The Legislature will be Democratic.

CONGRESS. As the session approaches its close, it is almost impossible to trace out the fate of individual measures. All is the wildest confusion, and appropriations involving unlearned extravagance are pressed in the Senate and the House. Many of these sums are for rivers not of navigable depth and harbors of no existence. To restrain this spirit of extravagance the President has interposed the veto; but, in utter disregard of all propriety—and all considerations but a thirst for plundering the treasury—a simple majority is always ready in either House to override this restraint, and risk the treasury of the nation. Revolution and anarchy already show their brazen fronts at Washington, and riot in anticipatory success. We hope for the best, but God only knows what may be the next act in this mad career of ours.

RAILROAD MEETING. The Stockholders of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad had their annual meeting last week at Union C. H., and we are happy to learn that the condition of the finances of the company has been fully developed, and the Stockholders now know their real condition. It appears that we have expended on the road about \$800,000, and now owe about \$260,000 more than is due us; that the road is finished 21 miles, the bridges nearly completed, with the trackage in the valley of the Broad River, the grading to Spartanburg almost finished, the depots built, and the crosses delivered to lay the road to Union C. H. It is thought \$400,000 more will complete the road to Spartanburg.

This statement will show that the road is by no means in a hopeless condition. On the contrary, we are assured that the road is in a better financial condition now than any of our roads were in the same stage of their progress.

The great difficulty that the road has to contend with now is the want of means to carry it to Union C. H. The other Railroads are vastly in debt, and are forcing their bonds upon the market, thereby keeping it glutted. They are finished and running, while ours is standing still, or only running a short distance. This renders it troublesome to find purchasers for our bonds. But the company have, as we think, wisely fallen upon a plan by which the enterprise will be carried on, and that speedily.

They have ordered \$300,000 of bonds to be issued, payable in ten, twenty, twenty-two and twenty-four years, with interest to be paid semi-annually. \$150,000 of these bonds are now offered to the Stockholders and creditors of the company at eighty cents in the hundred. This will be a great loss, but the company think it better to do this, and let the profits be made by the Stockholders, than to go into the market to sell. This sum will take the road to Union C. H., which they propose to do at once, and with the utmost rapidity, and then the remainder of the road will be sought by capitalists anywhere and at fair prices—probably at par.

These bonds are secured by a mortgage of the entire road and all its property, and the money raised will every dollar be expended upon it. No bonds, therefore, can be more secure; and the price at which they are offered is equal to 11 per cent. per annum. We hope these bonds will every one be taken by the Stockholders without delay. It is true that money is scarce, but many of the Stockholders are wealthy, and can raise the cash either by collections or by borrowing, and we hope they will at once engage to do it, and thus show a praiseworthy determination to complete the road. To hesitate in this work at this time, after so much work and treasure have been expended upon it, would argue an imbecility on the part of the company little short of downright insanity. For they would throw away \$800,000, and the advantages of the road, rather than raise \$400,000 more; which latter sum is allowed to have a preference over the rest until these are paid the utmost farthing. We again say we hope the bonds will at once be taken. The money will not be required until the first of January next, and by that time the present crops will come into market and be sold. We publish to-day the names of the committee who will receive subscriptions. Come in, and give them your names.

COMMITTEE.—The following gentlemen (in part) compose the Committee for the Sale of Bonds: Messrs. S. Robo, S. N. Ewins, O. E. Edwards, Govan Mills, J. H. Carson, G. W. H. Legg, O. P. Esrie, J. W. Miller, and others.

# THE BALL—THE REVIEW.

The presence of the Governor in the upper Districts, attending the review, determined several of his aids (and chiefly Brig. Gen. S. R. Gist) to tender him the compliment of a ball. Being central, Spartanburg was chosen as most eligible, and the Palmetto House designated as the place best adapted to the purpose, because of its superb Ball Room and extensive accommodations. The proprietor (Mr. A. Tolson) and the tenant (Mr. Finley) at once commencing large preparations—thoroughly renovating the house, and preparing it in all its departments for the rush of company induced by the coming festivities. The House was newly painted, the Ball room tastefully decorated, the larder sumptuously stocked, and all held in readiness. The result justified the preparations. On Tuesday the throng was in, and long before the sun sought repose behind the western horizon the forty bedrooms of the commodious Palmetto were filled to repetition—and the couldn't-come-before-had to betake themselves to the floor, or search for other quarters. When the size of the building is remembered—three stories high, with about forty large and airy bed rooms—it will at once be known that no small number of persons were drawn to headquarters.

But the attractive spot was the Ball-room. We entered it just as the dancing was beginning. Through fitting forms of beauty we caught glimpses of the Governor, Maj. Gen. Williams, Adjutant General Duvoigt, Brig. Gen. Gist, and any number of bodisized staff and regimental officers. In cataloguing we might indulge partially for several bright particular stars of the gender feminine; but doubt the propriety of such publicity, as being both rude and invidious. Suffice it to say, that "All went merry as a marriage bell!"

Even to the feat that was announced about midnight. We had not the pleasure of examining the tables previous to the assembling of the guests, but the slight glimpses we caught on our entrance, and the high encomiums and ample justice done upon the viands by those who clustered around the groaning buffet, satisfied us that friend Finley had permitted nothing in its preparation, but fully vindicated its already high reputation as a caterer. Shortly after two o'clock the company separated, and we are sure pleasure sat triumphant on every brow, and must have reigned supreme in every heart throughout the night. "It was a delightful evening" was the general verdict, and long will the visit of Gov. Adams be remembered as awakening pleasing associations.

On Wednesday the review of the 36th regiment took place. The early day gave promise of enjoyment, and we estimated the number upon the field at Bonar's at about 3,000 persons, of all ages and sexes. We were pleased to see so many ladies present, to brighten the charms of the occasion.

When the line had been formed, an 11 preparations for review completed by Col. Snoddy, Adjutant Webber was despatched to apprise the Commander in Chief of the fact. At the head of his staff he immediately appeared at the camp colors, and was saluted by a discharge of artillery. The formality of salute over, the regiment was put in motion, and executed the card of manoeuvres previously arranged for the day, and in a manner highly creditable to officers and men. The regiment was then addressed by the Governor. He complimented them for their discipline and prompt and cheerful discharge of duty, saying that while he could not award them the distinction of the best drilled regiment, he could say they were second to none he had reviewed on his present tour of duty; and while not wishing to make invidious distinctions where all were praiseworthy, he felt impelled to bestow special commendation upon the Artillery, which he thought equal to any uniformed company in the State. After dwelling at some length upon the necessity of preserving our military system, and the value of the privilege of bearing arms, his excellency, rather by apology than assertion, excused himself from touching upon general State politics, into which he nevertheless negatively entered. He indicated his opinion that the State should vote for Mr. Buchanan, but there was no occasion for active partisanship; that we should not have met in State Convention and gone to Cincinnati; that the electoral question should be permitted to remain in the hands of the Legislature; that the College be untouched—all these questions, he said, he might discuss, but probably to give offence and encounter prejudice, and at last subserve no practical purpose. In further excess he alluded to the ball, at which he had been required, he said, to review a regiment—of ladies, who out-looked, out-dressed, and out-manoeuvred those he was then addressing all hollow.

This rally of rumor called forth loud cheers from the regiment and by-standers, during which the Governor left the ground and the military exercises closed. The impression made by his excellency was in a high degree favorable, and his visit to Spartanburg will long be remembered with pleasure. Gov. Adams, aside from certain political notions which we cannot endorse, has made the State an able Governor, and one to be relied upon in any emergency calling for a sound judgment or a strong arm.

The interest of the day was further prolonged by the Candidates addressing the people. We listened to them so long, that we had the pleasure of riding home through the rain, and getting thoroughly drenched.

Saturday last was the review day of the 37th Regiment, at Wilkes'. In the absence of Col. Camp, Col. McArthur took command of the evolutions of the day. Maj. Gen. Williams was reviewed officer, assisted by Brig. Gen. Gist and Adjutant and Inspector General Duvoigt.

At the close of the exercises Gen. Williams and Gen. Gist made brief addresses. The former indulged in remarks upon the dignity and importance of the soldier's duties, and urged cheerful obedience to the requirements of the State in this matter. The General also touched upon Kansas and the position of parties, dwelling with emphasis upon the unrelenting of national parties, and seeing hope for the South alone in a great sectional party. Gen. Gist, following the same course of argument, was less urgent in pressing his peculiar views, though not less decided in his principles.

We had thought, time and space permitting, to indulge ourselves in some comments upon the proclivity of the military to detain in civil affairs; but so much of our space is occupied with local politics, that we are compelled to forego the purpose. In passing, however, we will say, that the practice, to our minds, would be more honored in the breach than in the observance. Generally the people are as well qualified to judge of the merits of public questions as the Governor, or any other military officer, and the delivery of political homilies by mere agents to those who intrust them with temporary power savors more of dictation than seems to us compatible with that boasted freedom of which we hear so much.

After the review the Candidates occupied the time of the people, and developed their views upon the several questions propounded through the District papers—with what impression October must reveal.

Dr. A. Church, President of the University of Georgia, has tendered his resignation, after a connection with the institution of nearly forty years.

The value of the slave property of the Southern States is estimated at \$2,000,000,000.

# SPARTANBURG AND UNION RAILROAD.

EXTENSION OF THE RAILROAD. Of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad Company, held at Union C. H., on the 13th and 14th days of August, 1856. The Convention met at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the 14th inst., in the Depot Building.

On motion of Col. T. N. Dawkins, Col. W. M. Johnston was called to the chair, and G. A. McKnight appointed Secretary pro tem.

The Chairman having called the meeting to order, the Stockholders were requested to some forward and register their names, with the amount of stock they represented, as their own or by proxy. A Committee being already appointed to verify proxies, by the last annual meeting at Spartanburg, consisting of J. B. Davis, I. G. McKinnick, and T. B. Jeter, the Convention, in order to allow them time to report, adjourned to meet in the Court House at 3 o'clock P. M.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 3 o'clock. The Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The Committee on Proxies not being prepared to report, the Chair called for the report of officers.

The President, Chief Engineer, and Superintendent made reports. The reading of the Secretary's report was postponed until to-morrow.

Upon the Chair's inquiring what disposition it would please the Convention to make of the reports, Mr. Goudelock moved to refer them to a Committee of five, to report upon to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Herndon moved to amend, by making the Committee consist of nine. The amendment was accepted and the resolution agreed to.

The Chair appointed the following as the Committee: Messrs. Goudelock, Herndon, Dogan, Saye, Zimmerman, T. M. Lyles, Welch, Bobo, and Kirkwood. There being no special business before the Convention, in consequence of the Committee not being ready to report, Mr. Bobo suggested and advanced the propriety of sending Delegates to the Railroad Convention which is to assemble at Asheville, N. C., on the 26th August, inst.

Mr. G. D. Peake, who has been employed as Engineer upon the routes over the mountains from Spartanburg to Asheville and from Rutherfordton to Asheville, being present, was called on, and gave an interesting and cheering account of practicability and disposition of the people of North Carolina to have our road extended over the mountains.

The Convention, on motion, agreed to send Delegates to the Convention, and authorized the President to appoint as many as in his judgment he thinks proper.

On motion of Mr. Saye, the Convention adjourned, to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Committee, to whom was referred the reports of the President and of the several subordinate officers of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad Company, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit to the Convention of Stockholders the result of their deliberations.

Your Committee are gratified that the present pecuniary condition of the company (though much embarrassed) has, by the report of the President and Secretary, been brought so clearly and intelligently to the view of the Stockholders. The labor of preparing these reports has been great, and manifests a very praiseworthy zeal in giving the company full information touching its finances.

The finances of the company, we regret to state, are in an embarrassed condition; but we trust that the Stockholders will endeavor to sustain the enterprise. In fact, we are satisfied that the officers of the Company are not more embarrassed than other Companies have been in the same state of progress, and want nothing but the confidence of the public to insure success. The liabilities of the Company are, as stated by the President, \$17,000, and the available means \$112,000, leaving a deficit of \$57,000. We have spent already \$812,000 on the Road, and have 21 miles completed and in running order, the Bridge over Broad River nearly completed, and the whole line of road nearly ready to be laid down, and the Depots built; in fact, nothing is now wanting but the iron to complete the Road to Spartanburg C. H.

To complete the Road by the debts \$400,000 is necessary, which we propose to raise by the sale of \$500,000 of the bonds of the Company. The Committee suggest to the Stockholders and creditors to show their confidence in the enterprise by taking as many of the bonds as they feel able, the Committee having every confidence that the investment would be safe and profitable. They are satisfied that the Road, finished to Union C. H., would pay by its profits the interest on the whole line.